



Fourth Global Steering Committee Meeting of the Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs GSC4)

18-19 October 2011
FAO Headquarters
Rome (Italy)





FAO, the international community and the One Health agenda

Juan Lubroth
Chief Veterinary Officer



FAO in

...ating animal, food, ...
Progressive control path...

... Agro-ecosystems • climatic factors
... rural economies • Risk management...

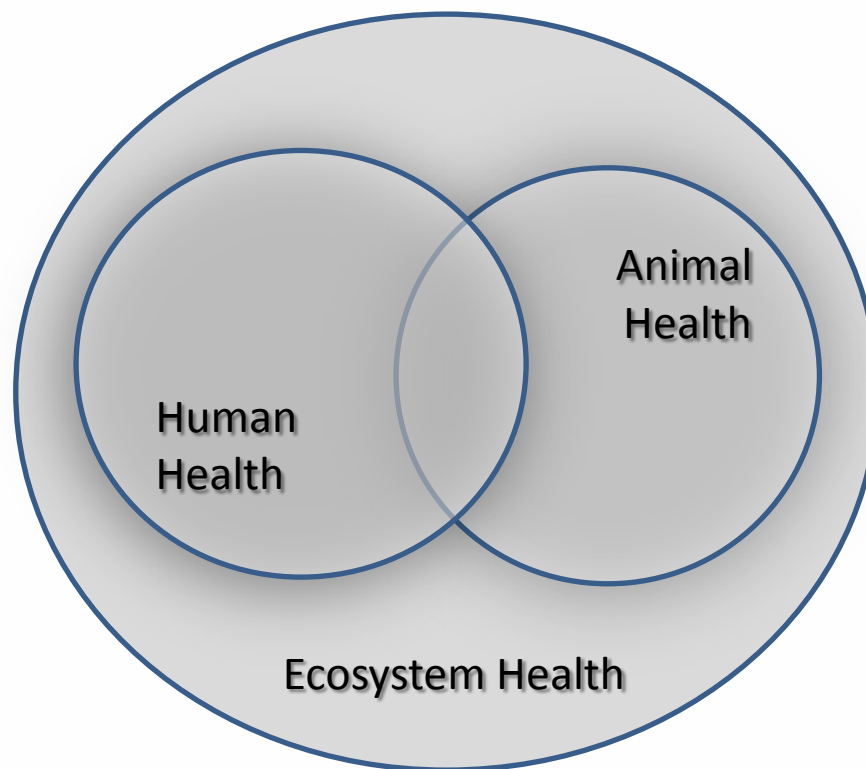
Food security • Millennium Development Goals • Veterinarians • Animal health • Sustainable livelihoods • Food safety • Fisheries • Forestry
Animal production • Natural resource management • Communication • Drivers of disease emergence • Smallholder farmers • Gender issues
Emergency management • Rural development • Genetic analysis • Wildlife conservation • Participation • Investigations • Capacity development

... Global lead...

... sustainability
... mapping • Information

One Health

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
For a world without hunger



Forestry

**Agriculture and
Consumer Protection**

Natural Resources
Mgmt / Environ

Fisheries
and Aquaculture

Economic and Social
Development

Legal
Services

Communica-
tions

Technical
Cooperation



WHO

Oie




Policies and
Legislation



- **Sustainable Animal Health and contained animal related human health risks – *in support of the Emerging One Health Agenda***
- *Applying Lessons Learned from Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in the Prevention and Containment of Major Animal Diseases and Related Human Health Risks*
- ***PC106 March 2011***



January 2011


 منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة
 联合国粮食及农业组织
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture
 Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация Объединенных Наций
 Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación

PC 106/3 E

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Hundred and Fifth Session
Rome, 21 - 25 March 2011

SUSTAINABLE ANIMAL-RELATED HUMAN HEALTH AND CONTAINED ANIMAL-RELATED HUMAN HEALTH RISKS - IN SUPPORT OF THE EMERGING ONE-HEALTH AGENDA

Applying Lessons Learned from Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in the Prevention and Containment of Major Animal Diseases and Related Human Health Risks

Executive Summary

Following the Programme Committee guidance¹, a Strategic Action Plan was prepared to extend FAO's six-year response to the H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) to other animal and animal-related human health threats, which is outlined in a prioritized and sequenced medium-term (2011-2015) plan of work. The Action Plan emphasizes FAO's comparative advantage in taking a broad, multidisciplinary approach and building on investments and lessons learned by the HPAI programme in cooperation with national governments, subregional, regional and global organizations, and with donor agencies.

The strategic vision guiding the Action Plan is a world in which risks to animal and animal-related human health due to a wide range of high-impact emerging and re-emerging zoonotic and non-zoonotic diseases, and their associated impacts on food security, livelihoods, trade and economic development are minimized through prevention, early detection, rapid response, containment and elimination. The main goal of the strategy is to establish a robust global animal health system that effectively manages major animal health risks, paying particular attention to the animal-human-ecosystem interface, and placing disease dynamics into the broader context of agriculture and socio-economic development and environmental sustainability.

This goal will be achieved through an approach underpinned by seven key strategic elements, including: (i) building robust animal health management systems at national and sub-national levels; (ii) building the capacity of small farming communities by emphasizing attention to actual rather than




- The strategic vision guiding the Action Plan is *a world in which risks to animal and animal related human health due to a wide range of high-impact emerging and re-emerging zoonotic and non-zoonotic diseases, and their associated impacts on food security, livelihoods, trade and economic development are minimized through prevention, early detection, rapid response, containment and elimination.*



- *The main goal of the strategy is to establish a robust global animal health system that effectively manages major animal health risks, paying particular attention to the animal-human ecosystem interface, and **placing disease dynamics into the broader context of agriculture and socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability***





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- i. building robust animal health management systems at national and sub-national levels;
 - ii. addressing the concerns of poor farming communities by emphasizing attention to actual rather than potential disease problems;
 - iii. adopting an 'upstream' approach to disease prevention and control by understanding and managing the drivers of disease emergence, persistence and spread;
 - iv. building disease risk management capacity on cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary approaches using the best available analysis;
 - v. developing the capacity of national and regional institutions to coordinate cross-country and cross-regional disease control efforts;
 - vi. identifying opportunities for, and strengthening partnerships with a range of stakeholders; and
 - vii. strengthening the international capacity for emergency response.



Five Technical Working Areas

1. Understanding the cross-sectoral nature of health hazards;
2. Fostering collaboration between animal, human and environmental health sectors;
3. Promoting animal health strategies that are socially acceptable and economically viable;
4. Strengthening capacity of health systems for policy and strategy formulation; and,
5. Developing core technical capacities of animal health systems to deal with diseases at local, national, regional and global levels.



Upheld by three **Functional Work Areas**:

- A. Ensuring adequate human resources;
- B. Communicating the Action Plan appropriately; and,
- C. Establishing robust mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation.





- Focus
- **least developed countries to build their capacities in early warning, early detection and rapid response**
- **risk-based and tailored to the local context** engaging the people involved through participatory processes.
- The plan promotes a **proactive** approach to disease risk management.
- aim at **sustainability and ownership by**
- **countries and regions and range from immediate to long-term actions with a developmental perspective.**

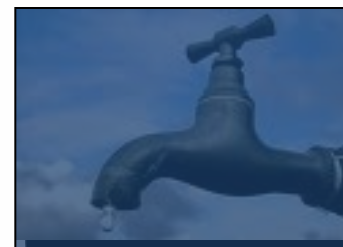
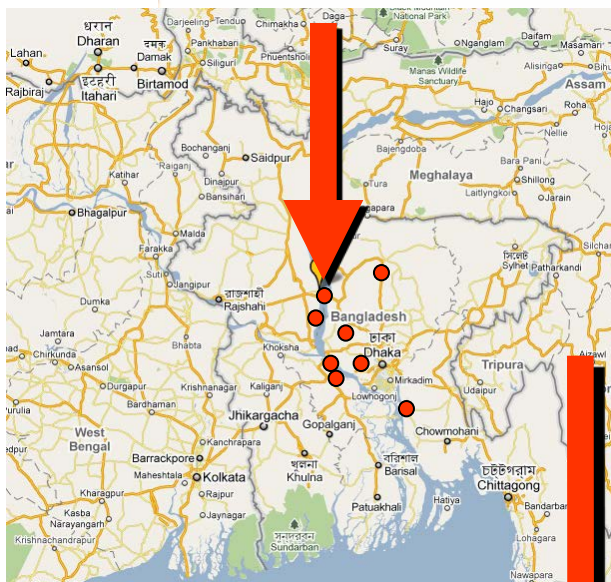


- Builds on **HPAI-programme investments and adds value to existing structures and mechanisms:**
- **FAO's Food Chain Crisis Management Framework,**
- **Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD)** and its regional operational platforms in support of **FAO's decentralized offices.**
- Reinforcing and sustaining ECTAD regional units as part of the joint OIE/FAO **Regional Animal Health Centres (RAHCs)**
- **FAO/OIE/WHO Global Early Warning System (GLEWS),** the OIE/FAO network of expertise on animal influenza (OFFLU), CMC-AH, and GF-TADs.



EVENT TRACKING and RESPONSE

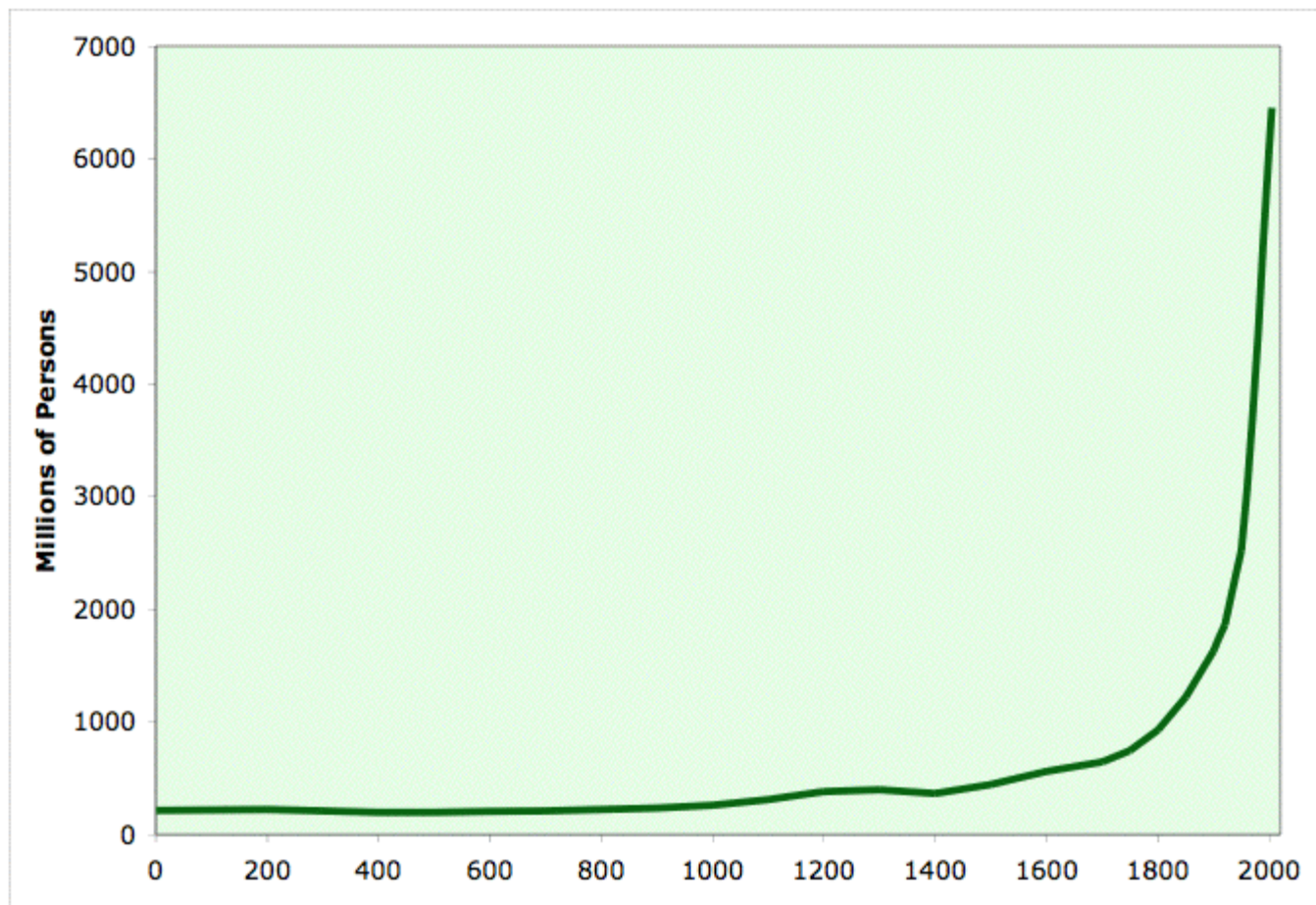
DRIVERS



Tackling the disease at source

PREVENTION

Population

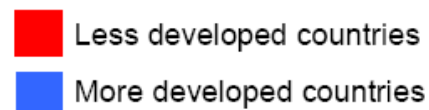




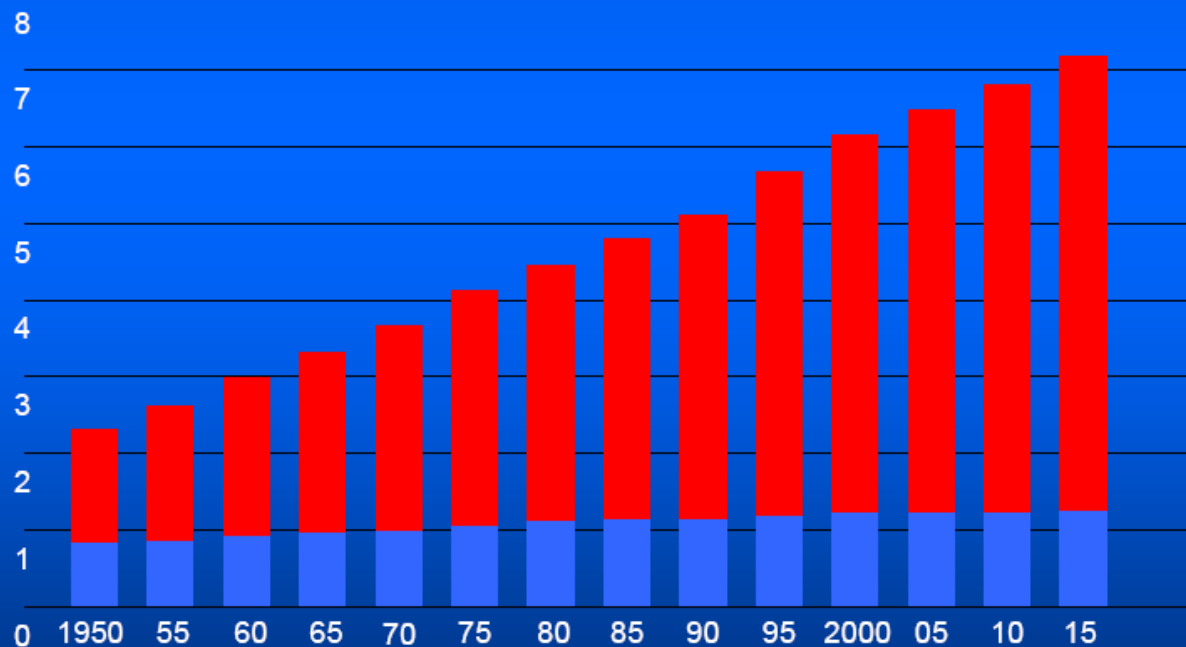
Trends in Global Population

Global Population: 1950-2015

Total



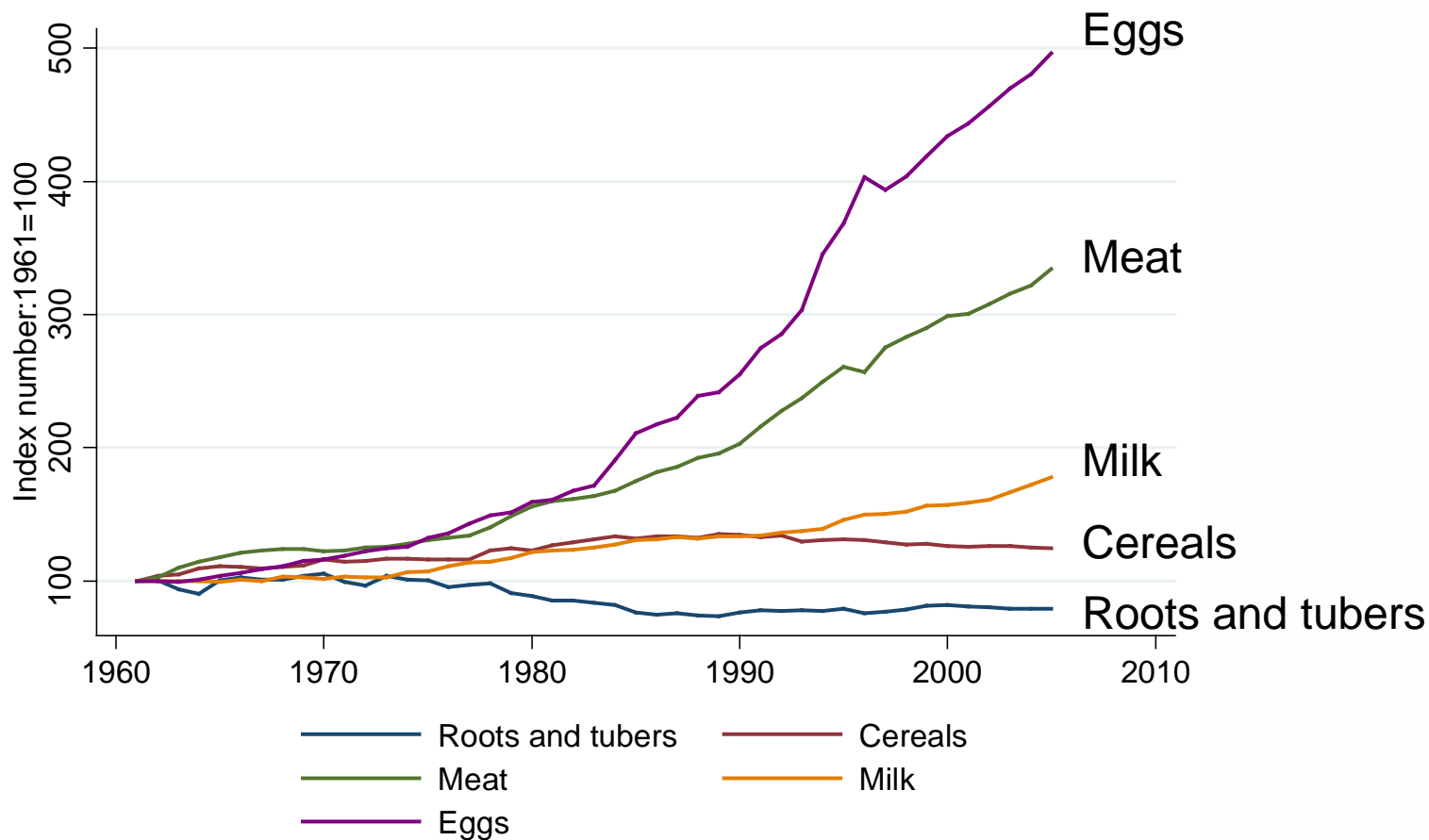
Billions



Source: US Bureau of the Census



Consumption of livestock products is growing rapidly...

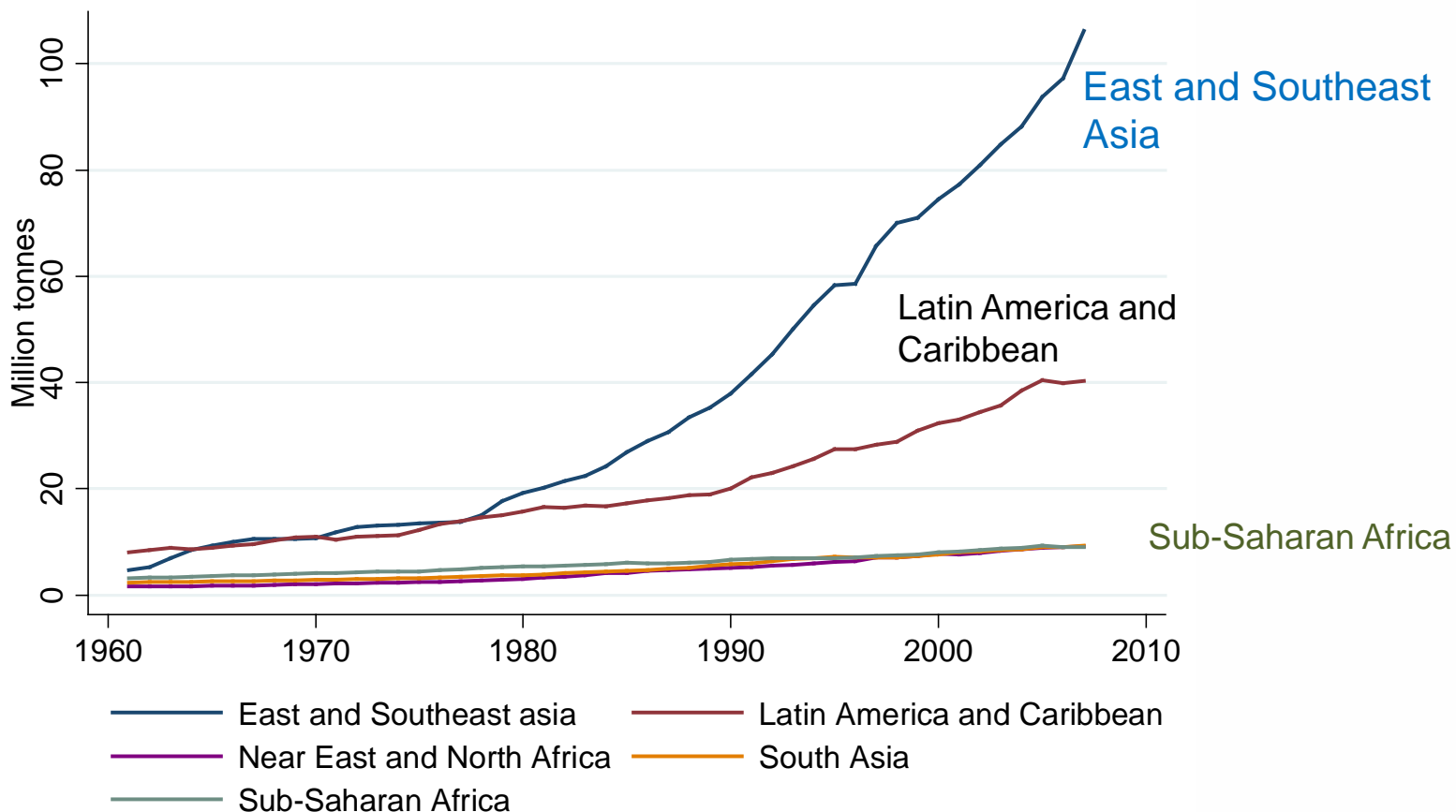


Per caput consumption of major food items in developing countries – kg per caput per year (index numbers 1961=100)

Source: FAO-SOFA 2009



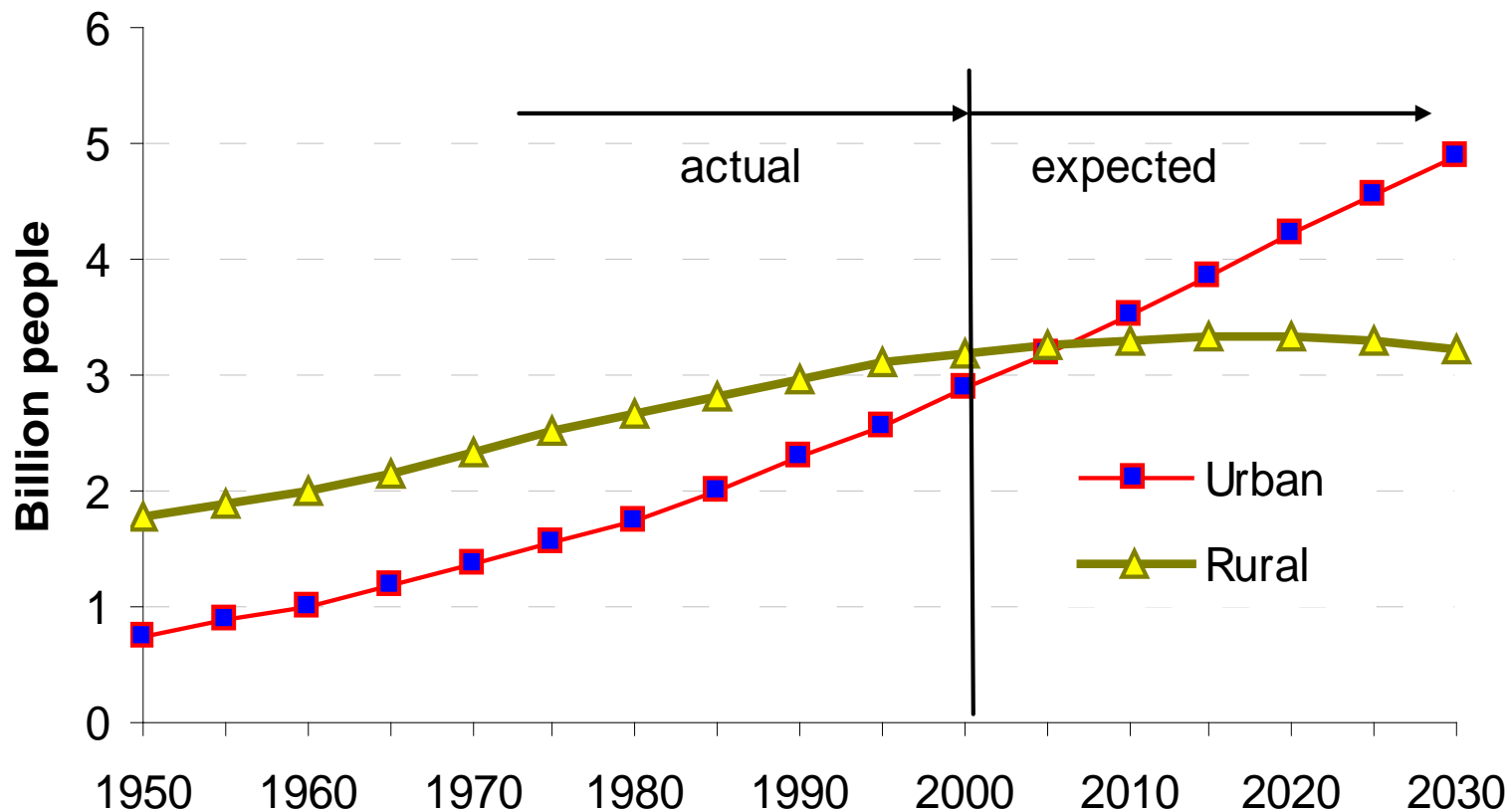
Meat production is growing / regional differences ...



Source: FAO-SOFA 2009

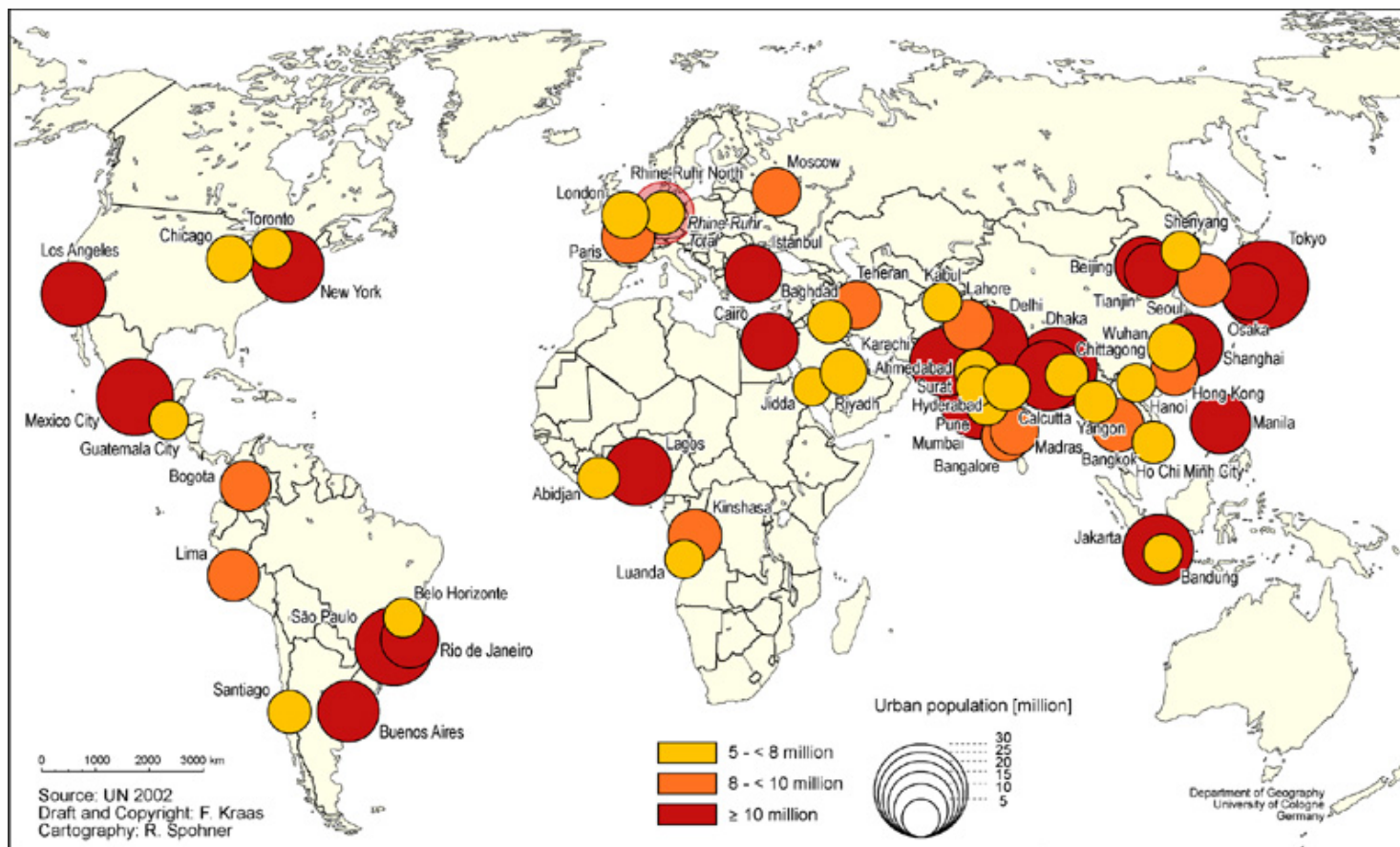
Urbanization to accelerate

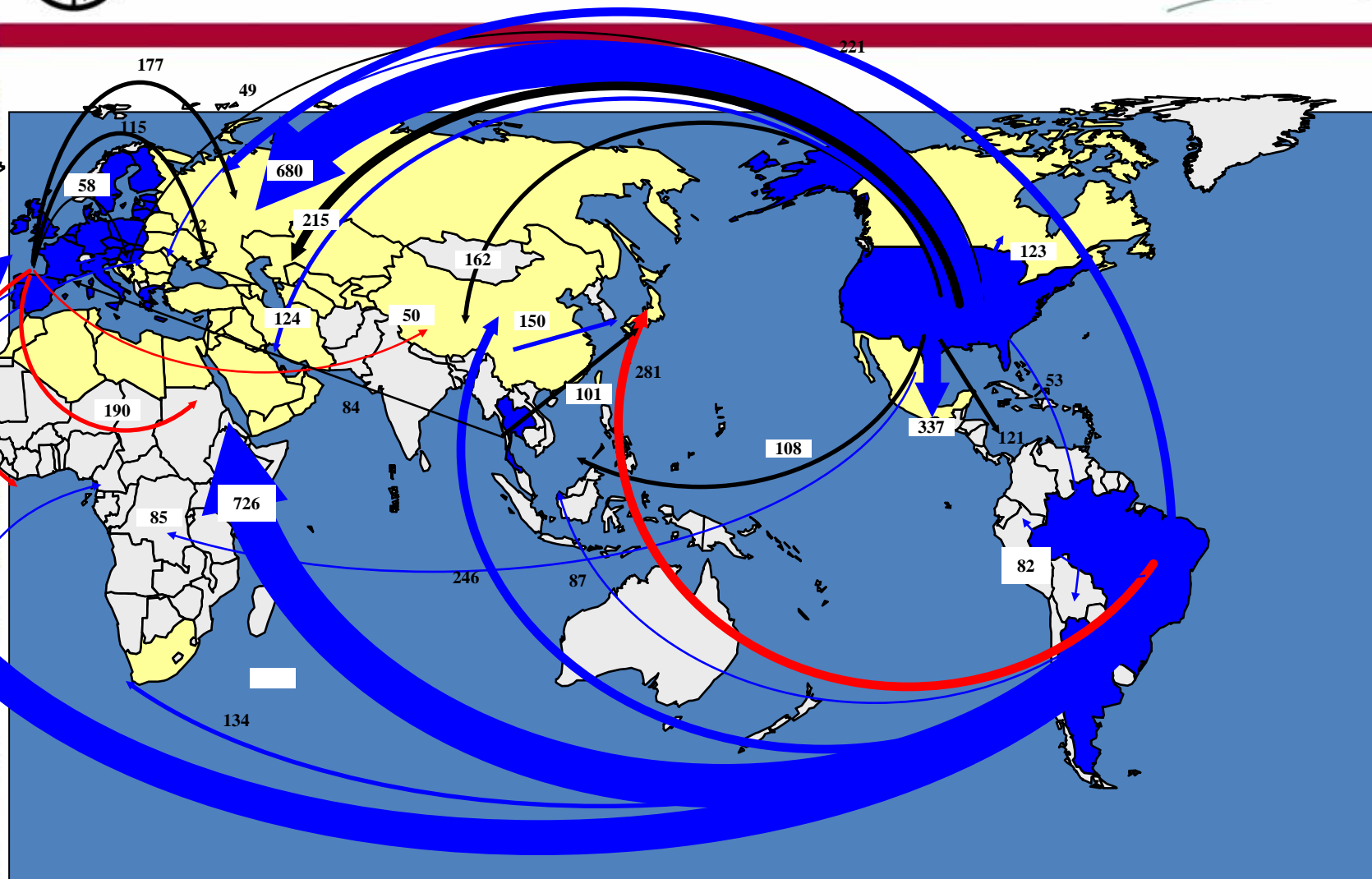
Urban and Rural Population – 1950-2030



UN, World Population Assessment 2002

Megacities





Poultry Commercial Movement

Source: GIRA, 2004



www.sailwx.info



<http://www.sailwx.info/shiptrack/shiplocations.phtml>

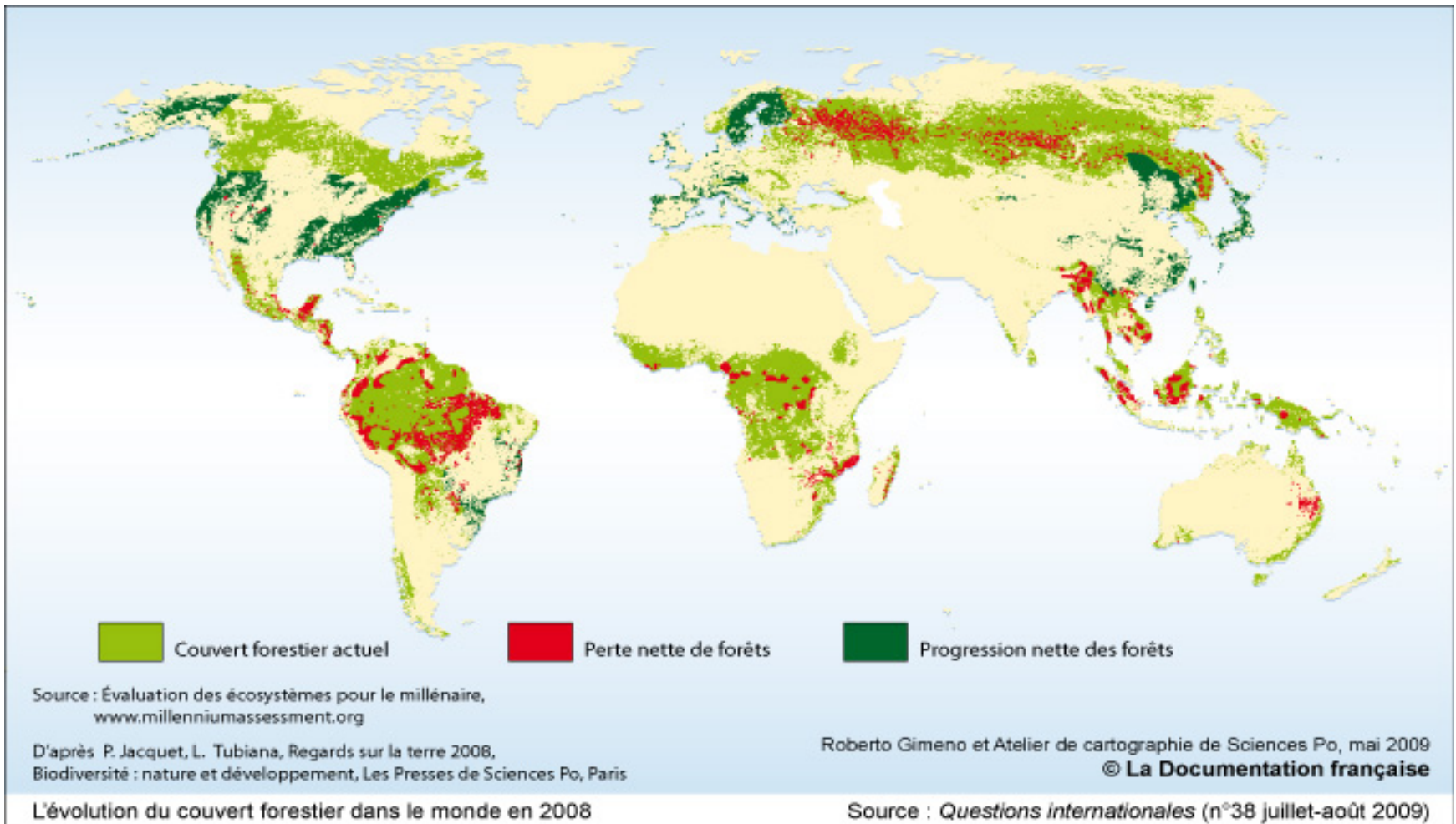
Drivers

- Human impacts



Drivers

- Encroachment





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Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
11°05'09.07" S 63°47'17.40" W elev 206 m

©2009 Google

Eye alt 14846



★ Quito

Ecuador

Peru

★ Lima

○ Arequipa

Brazil

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6°16'22.99" S 58°45'13.09" W elev 154 m

© 2009 Google

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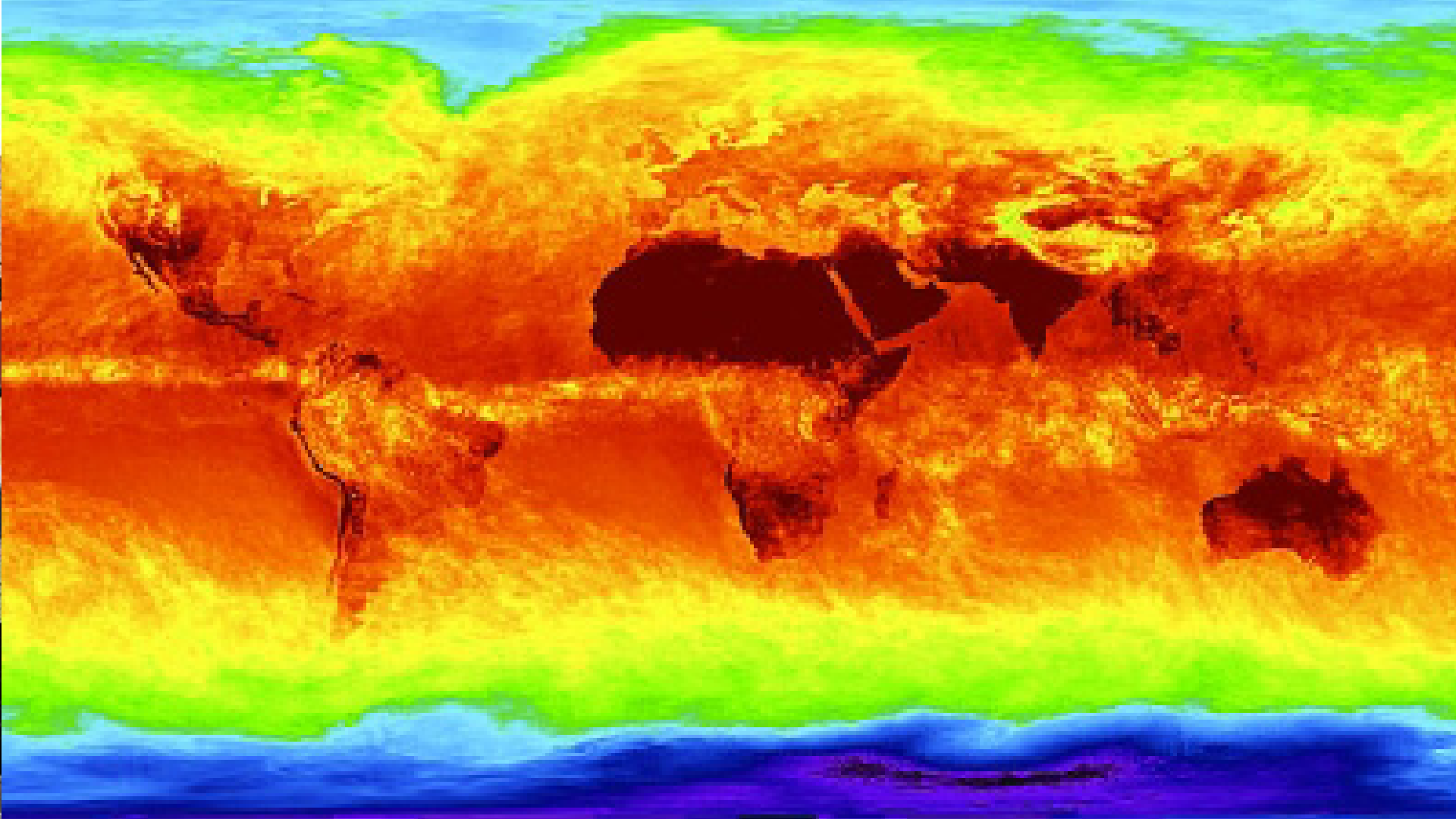
Itaituba

Image © 2010 GeoEye
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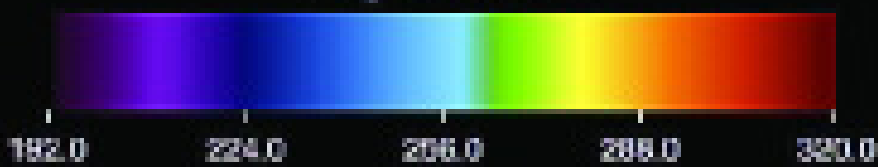
©2009 Google

4°09'09.81" S 55°11'20.25" W elev 189 m

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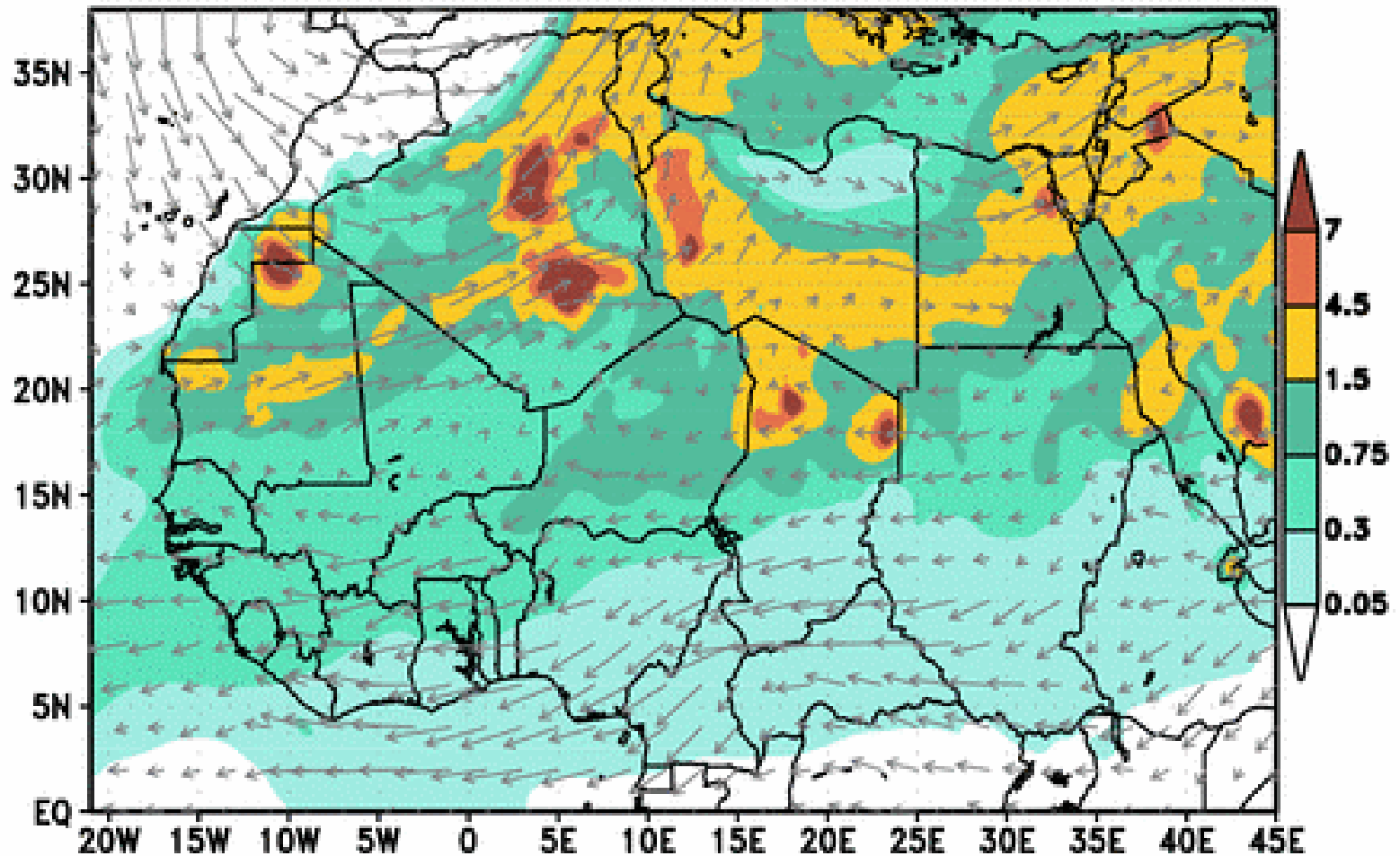


Degrees Kelvin



Drivers

BSC/DREAM Dust Loading (g/m^2) and 3000m Wind
0h forecast for 12z 03 MAY 07



Drivers

- Globalization, Travel and Tourism



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G1L4GUA8arY>

Drivers

- Mobility



Drivers

- Natural disasters



Drivers

➤ Pharmaceuticals, Insecticides ...



Increasing threats

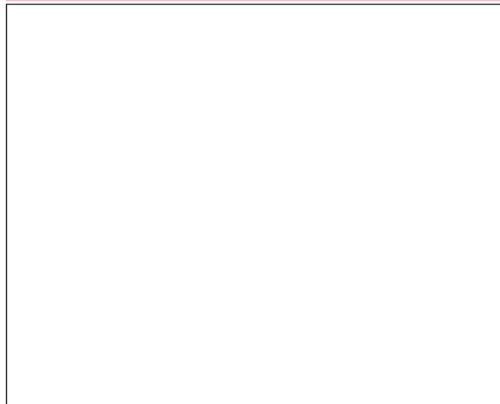




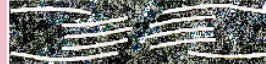
*Improved animal health for
poverty reduction and
sustainable livelihoods*

ISSN XXXXXXX
ANIMAL
PRODUCTION
AND HEALTH
SERIES

XX



E M P R E S



EMERGENCY PREVENTION SYSTEM

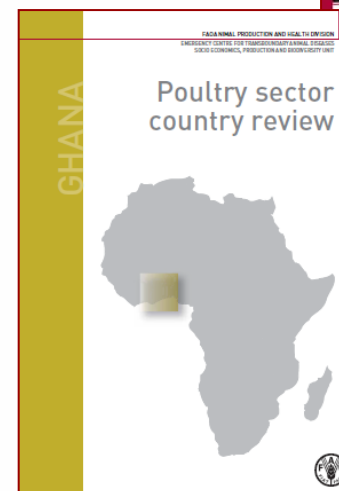
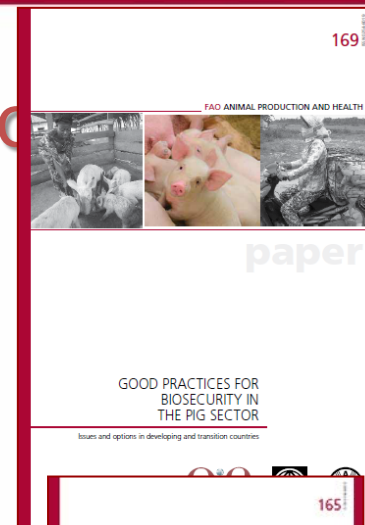
Food and
Agriculture
Organization
of the
United
Nations





Disease Management and Prevention

- **Transversal** approaches (biosecurity; reinforcement of veterinary delivery systems, etc...)
- **Livestock chain approach**
- **Importance of value-chain approach / sector analysis**





Disease Management and Prevention

- Disease hopping
- Systems approach
- Production and market chains
 - Pathogenic unspecific
 - Holistic systems approach



Goal

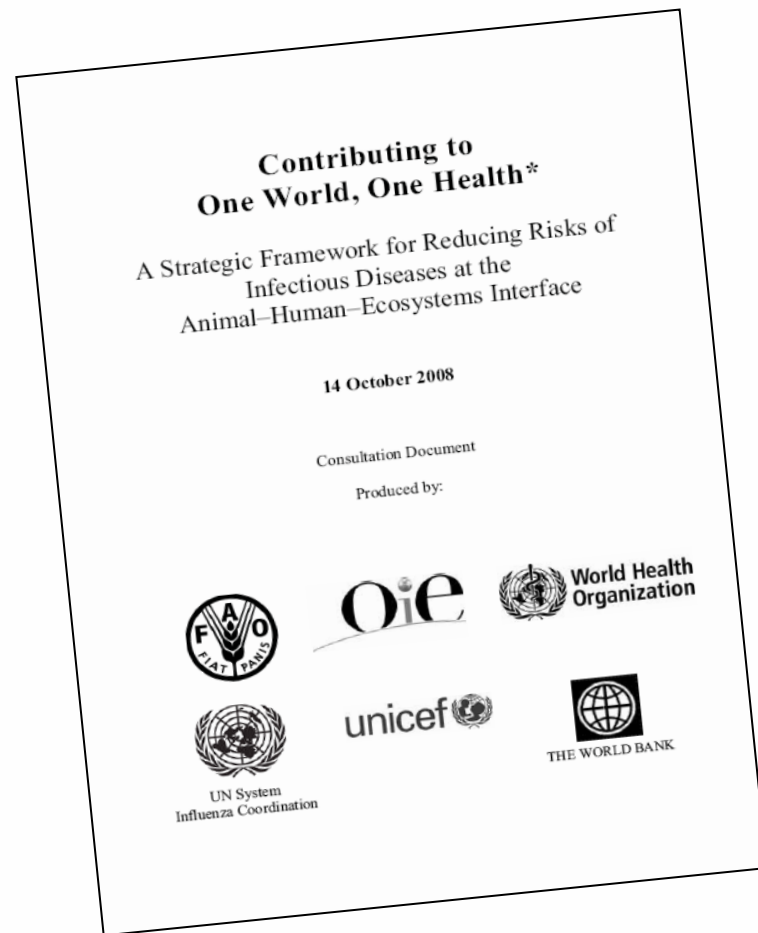
- Diminish the threat and minimize the global impact of epidemics and pandemics due to highly infectious and pathogenic diseases of humans and animals

Broader vision

- Public health and food safety
- Food security
- Livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people

Focus

- Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases
- at the animal-human-ecosystems interface with
- epidemic and pandemic potential with wide ranging impacts





OIE / FAO - COMPLEMENTARITIES and SYNERGIES



May 2006

Animal Health Standard, Guidelines and Recommendations Setting and Adoption	Standards, Guidelines and Recommendations Setting	
Good Farming Practices Guidelines and Strategies		Good Farming Practices & Strategies
Animal Disease Information and Intelligence	Official Disease Information	
	Disease Tracking	
	Disease intelligence	
Expertise on Animal Health worldwide	Expertise	
Expertise for Development Programs on Animal Health		Expertise for Development Programs on Animal Health
Animal Health Publications	Technical and Scientific Publications	
Capacity Building Programs on Animal Health on standards, guidelines and recommendations implementation	Global	
	Regional	
		National
Development programs on Animal Health		Global
		Regional
		National



Tripartite Position Paper April 2010

The FAO-OIE-WHO Collaboration

Sharing responsibilities
and coordinating global activities
to address health risks at the
animal-human-ecosystems interfaces

A Tripartite Concept Note



April 2010

VISION
A world capable of
preventing, detecting,
containing, eliminating,
and responding to animal
and public health risks
attributable to zoonoses
and animal diseases with
an impact on food security
through multi-sectoral
cooperation and strong
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BACKGROUND
Pathogens circulating in animal
populations and human
animals and a stakeholder
control. Pathogens - viruses, bacteria or
parasites - have evolved and perfected
their life cycles in an environment that
is more and more favorable to them and
ensures their continuity through time by
replicating and moving from diseased
host to a susceptible new host.

BACKGROUND
Pathogens circulating in animal
populations can threaten both animal
and human health, and thus both the
animal and human health sectors have
a stake in, and responsibility for, their
control. Pathogens - viruses, bacteria or
parasites - have evolved and perfected
their life cycles in an environment that
is more and more favorable to them and
ensures their continuity through time by
replicating and moving from diseased
host to a susceptible new host.

While the integration of control systems
across animal, food and human sectors
has been attempted in some countries
and regions, most country control
systems are generally non-integrated
with limited collaborative work.
However, the recent efforts to control
highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)
and contributions towards pandemic
preparedness have re-emphasized the
need for enhanced concentration on
reducing risks associated with zoonotic
pathogens and diseases of animal origin
through cross-sectoral collaboration,
and have underscored the fact that
successful and sustained results are
possible when functional collaborations
are established as is the case in many
countries and internationally.

While FAO, OIE and WHO have
long-standing experience in direct
collaboration, the tripartite partners
realize that managing and responding to
risks related to zoonoses and some high
impact diseases is complex and requires
multi-sectoral and multi-institutional
cooperation. This document sets a
strategic direction for FAO-OIE-WHO to
take together and proposes a long term
basis for international collaboration
aimed at coordinating global activities
to address health risks at the human-
animal-ecosystems interfaces.
A complementary agenda and new
synergies between FAO, OIE and WHO
will include normative work, public
communication, pathogen detection,
risk assessment and management,
technical capacity building and research
development.



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